

## CONSECRATION

Now to the stars that we unfold,  
For service to the world,  
Let's add a cloudless star of Faith  
With them to be unfurled.  
Let us find room for other stars,  
That all more radiant be,  
Let us find room upon the flag  
For Hope and Charity.

Now on the shield of those who serve  
Let's write in flaming letters  
The word that gives assurance of  
A world with broken fetters.  
Let Liberty be written there,  
The herald of the day,  
To which we consecrate ourselves  
Forever, come what may.

Now to the cause so long in gloom,  
Of Justice, Truth and Right,  
Now to the cause, Democracy,  
We pledge our strongest might.  
Nor shall we sheathe the sword until  
The world is won from thrall,  
Till endless Peace shall wear the crown  
Of equal rights for all.  
—George F. Dobson in Brooklyn Eagle.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS  
FOR PHILADELPHIA

Two or More of the Most Powerful  
Known Will Be Placed  
In City.

Philadelphia is to be protected from the possibility of attack from the air by two or more of the largest and most powerful anti-aircraft guns that have yet been constructed. The Philadelphia navy yard and the Frankford arsenal are the vulnerable points that are to receive most of the protection, but the city itself will also be considered in the protective plans.

The gun is of the mobile type and can be demounted quickly and rushed to a new position by a big motor truck that is part of its equipment. It is said at the navy yard that the gun is very much like the great anti-aircraft rifles that guard the approaches to Paris and London.

The war department is not contemplating an attack by Zeppelins or airplanes flying across the Atlantic, but they are providing against an assault by seaplanes making the trip across seas on the decks of the German high seas fleet. The warnings that have been received from Admiral Sims and Jellicoe to the effect that the German fleet may sail forth at any time and, passing by the strongly defended coast of England, attack the Atlantic coast of the United States, is responsible for the precautions that are being taken.

In such a raid seaplanes and submarines undoubtedly would be used, the submarines to threaten the American fleet and keep it behind protective nets.

the planes to bomb munition plants, navy yards, arsenals and the large cities of the coast.

That the prospect is not a chimerical is proved by the activity of the war and navy departments in taking the "stitches in time." There is no objection being made to the publication of the few facts here stated.

## BIG JOB FOR RAILROADS.

Will Have to Transport 687,000 Men to Various Cantonments.

Altogether 687,000 men will have to be transported to the various cantonments that the government is building to house the new national army. The movement will start Sept. 5. Between that date and Sept. 9 the railroads will complete the entrainment of 300,000 men, or approximately 30 per cent of the total number scheduled to be moved to the various training camps.

It is expected that a second movement of approximately 200,000 men will begin on Sept. 19, continuing for four days thereafter, and a third movement of the same size on Oct. 3.

Some conception of the magnitude of the task confronting the American Railway association in preparing schedules that will assure the safe and prompt transportation of these armies without interfering with regular traffic may be gleaned from the fact that to move merely one field army of 80,000 men requires 6,229 cars made up into 384 trains with as many locomotives and train crews.

Meanwhile, in addition to moving the 687,000 recruits for the national army, the railroads have been asked to supply transportation for the 350,000 members of the national guard to their training camps. This national guard movement has already started and will continue in increasing volume until all have been moved.

## WOMEN DRIVE MOTOR CARS

Between a hundred and fifty and two hundred women soon will be driving military motor cars behind the front. Women have tried since the beginning of the war to enlist in the automobile service. The "Club Feminine Automobile" was the center of this group and it had secured the signatures of several hundred of the thousand women in Paris who hold licenses to drive motor cars. The passive resistance of the different war bureaus held them back until now. The women are obliged to enlist for three months and to agree to submit unconditionally to military rules and discipline. They will in the beginning replace motor ambulance drivers in the foreign sanitary sections who are transferred to other services. Later on they may replace men in other automobile sections. The commanding officers of four military regions have made applications for women recruits to drive service cars.

## MATTIE.

Dewey and Bascom Moore attended the picnic at Cordell Saturday night and reported a nice time.

At Ball returned home from Ashland last week.

Alma and Jettie Hays spent Sunday with Mahala Moore.

Stella Moore spent Saturday night with Ruth Justice.

Mrs. J. D. Ball and Mrs. C. C. Hays spent Saturday night and Sunday with home folks.

Mrs. D. B. Johnson returned home from Louisville last week.

Mrs. Joe Moore was visiting Mrs. W. H. C. Moore Sunday.

MRS. GRUNDY.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS  
TEACHER FAMINE

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 8.—West Virginia is suffering from a school teacher famine, according to the state department of schools. The military draft and war time salaries offered by industries of various kinds have drawn heavily on the teachers, and schools all over the state have found themselves handicapped when they resumed their sessions this week. Frantic calls are being made by the department of schools for teachers, but the department is helpless, one high school opening without a principal. The situation is especially acute in the high schools of the state, practically ninety per cent of the teachers being of draft age and not being exempted.

## HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Ashland, Ky., Sept. 10.—W. E. Fisher, 19 years old, who left here for a business visit at Bishop, W. Va., was seriously injured when his auto went over an embankment near Montgomery, W. Va. His stepson, L. E. Payne, left at once for that point.

## RECRUIT DEPOT NAMED.

Designation of Fort Thomas Forecasts General Service.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky, is designated as a recruit depot and turned over to the adjutant general of the army in orders issued forecasting the organization of a general recruit depot service.

Through this service new men will be fed into the regular and national guard regiments, including both volunteers and men mobilized under the selective draft law. Wounded soldiers who have recovered sufficiently to return to the front also will be sent forward through the general depot. Because of the time required to reach France, it is understood a general recruit depot will be established on the other side, which will be fed from the depot here and in turn supply men to regiments at the front as they are needed to fill the ranks. The preliminary training of recruits will be carried on at the depots, and the men coming back from the hospitals will be given the physical exercise necessary to harden them for active duty.

AN EPISODE  
OF THE SOUTH

By JAMES BRAINARD

In antebellum days Edgar Forsythe, a young man from the north, and his sister, Edith, orphans, settled in Louisiana.

Edgar Forsythe had recently been graduated from a law school, so he hung out his shingle as an attorney. His sister, who was an accomplished musician, taught music. Between the two they made a modest living.

One day Arnold La Fitte, a man of the older Louisiana type, called upon Edgar Forsythe and employed him to collect a debt from Antoine De Four. The amount was \$25 and was of very long standing.

Now, De Four had taken a fancy to Edith Forsythe and was beginning to show his liking when her brother called upon him, stated that a note of his had been placed in his hands for collection and asked him when it would be convenient to pay it. De Four colored, looked hard at the note which Forsythe handed him and said that he would pay it the next day.

In those days dueling was a protection for all kinds of knavery. De Four was a fire eater, and La Fitte had hesitated to press him for payment for fear of offending him. De Four went to La Fitte and asked him why he had insulted him by placing the note in the hands of a lawyer. La Fitte apologized for doing so and said that he would withdraw the order for collection. Instead of doing so he took a steamboat that passed early the next day for New Orleans, thus getting out of the fire eater's way and leaving the lawyer to bear the brunt of De Four's displeasure.

The day after the first demand Edgar made a second one. This time De Four was very wrothy. He told Edgar that he had seen La Fitte and the matter was between creditor and debtor and there was no occasion for a lawyer to meddle with it. Edgar told him that he had been employed to collect the money due on the note and if it was not paid by a certain date he would sue for it. De Four was very angry and replied that if Edgar sued or bothered him again about the matter he would consider it a personal insult.

One reason for De Four's displeasure was that this second demand was made in presence of several of De Four's friends. This was unfortunate, for it compelled him to make good his threat.

The day after the suit had been entered De Four called on Edith Forsythe and stated to her the position in which he was placed and begged her to persuade her brother to withdraw the suit before it should be known, promising to settle the matter out of court as soon as this had been done.

When Edgar came home his sister said nothing about the visit of De Four, but urged him to attend to some law business that had been put into his hands requiring a visit to the county seat. He consented and left early the next morning. Soon after his departure Edith sent word to De Four that her brother would not withdraw the suit.

De Four, hoping to accomplish by threat what he had failed to effect by persuasion, inclosed a challenge to Edgar in a note to his sister, stating that his action gave him inconceivable pain, but that his word had passed before witnesses and if he did not make good he would be considered henceforth as a peltroon.

De Four was surprised and annoyed to receive an acceptance of his challenge. It was purported to have been written by Edgar, but had been forged by his sister. There was nothing for it now but to fight. De Four sent a friend to the Forsythe home to make arrangements for the meeting, and he was instructed to protest on the part of the challenger against R, stating that he had no other means of saving himself from being condemned by his friends and acquaintances as a coward.

The emissary was received by Edith, who, her brother being absent, said that as soon as she could communicate with him she would send a reply. Later in the day she wrote that she had heard from Edgar. He had chosen pistols at thirty paces, the time to be 3 o'clock the next morning, the place a certain open space near the bank of the Mississippi river.

De Four was surprised at the early hour, for at 3 o'clock it was barely dawn. He was very much disgruntled at the course the affair had taken, because he had been on the eve of proposing marriage to Edith Forsythe and now he was called upon to meet her brother in mortal combat.

He walked the floor till after 2 o'clock in the morning, when his second called for him and they proceeded to the ground. Shortly after reaching it a carriage drove up, and a young man alighted and handed out Edith Forsythe. Approaching De Four and his second, the young man said:

"Mr. De Four, you will be obliged to accept me for an antagonist this morning instead of Edgar Forsythe, who is away and knows nothing of your challenge. His sister, my fiancée, concealed it from him, intending to meet you in his place. She called on me to act as her second, but I insisted in taking the part of a principal. Is everything ready?"

De Four stood stock still for a moment, then turned without a word and walked away. Edith and her betrothed returned to her home and to breakfast. Later a messenger came from De Four with the money for the face of the note, interest and costs.

## MISS GOSLING GOES TO CANAL.

Miss Fay Gosling, daughter of Rev. B. F. Gosling, a veteran minister of the Western Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, sailed from New York a few days ago for the Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama where she will serve as a Red Cross nurse. Miss Gosling had made all arrangements and successfully passed all of the examinations and was expected to leave shortly for France as a member of a hospital unit of the Red Cross. However, she received directions from the Red Cross authorities to proceed at once to Panama for duty in the Canal Zone, in compliance with which she left last week.

## GIVES PRESIDENT A PULL.

Baltimorean's Motor Truck Helps Wilson's Car Out of a Mire.

President and Mrs. Wilson had an unpleasant experience while motoring on the Helair road. Accompanied by secret service men, they were enjoying the trip when in turning their limousine backed off the highway into a mire covered with grass. Into which the wheels of the machine sank almost out of sight.

The chauffeur and secret service men called a farmer with a mule team, but the mules were unable to budge the car. Afterward a Baltimore man driving a five ton truck, came along and in a short time the powerful motor pulled out the president's car. The secret service men offered to pay the owner of the truck, but he declined to accept any money.

"It is enough reward to be able to get President Wilson out of a hole," remarked the Baltimorean as he returned to his track.

Valdie Diamond returned last Thursday to Mt. Sterling, O., after visiting Lawrence county relatives.

## KENTUCKY NEIGHBORS

H. M. Blundy of Norton, Va., was digging in his cellar for the installation of a heating plant, when he struck a vein of coal, which affords him a supply at a cost of 30 cents a ton.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Adeline Jackson, wife of Burrill Jackson, formerly of Bath-co., was killed in West Virginia when she jumped from her automobile and broke her neck. She and her husband were in the car when another machine came in sight. Mrs. Jackson was the daughter of Adolf Hart, of Bath-co. She was 35 years old, and is survived by her husband and one child.

West Liberty.—Mrs. C. A. Franklin and children, Ronnie, Bonnie and Frank, returned Sunday from an extended visit with relatives and friends at Jenkins, Mossy Bottom and Salyersville. They went up the Kentucky river on the L. & N., across the Cumberland mountains by automobile and down the Big Sandy on the C. & O. Mr. Franklin met them at Salyersville Sunday and brought them home. —Courier.

M. Dietz aged thirty years, whose home was in Lexington, Va., and who was employed as an express messenger on C. & O. train number three was so badly injured Thursday afternoon when a door of an express car suddenly closed and hit his head at Russell that he died twenty minutes later. His skull was crushed. The accident occurred at the depot while the unfortunate man was standing in the car looking out.

Miss Ruth L. Conley left last Sunday for her home at West Van Lear, having accepted a position as teacher in the Van Lear schools. She had been in Louisa for some time as bookkeeper for the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

## HUNTINGTON INVITES YOU TO

The 4<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL ~

FALL FESTIVAL  
ONE BIG WEEK  
COM. MON. SEPT. 17.

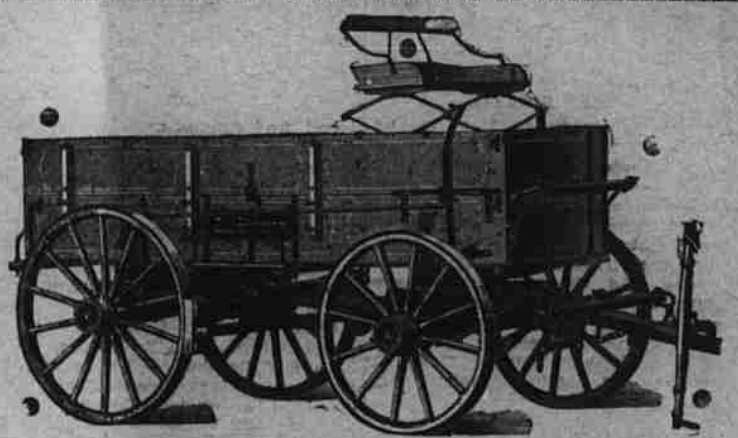
Agricultural exhibit ~ ~

Cincione's Concert Band ~

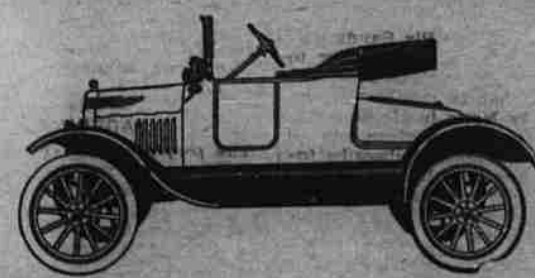
Indoor Circus ~ ~ ~

Many other attractions

HUNTINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



WEBER WAGONS  
MOWING MACHINES  
FARM MACHINERY



FORDS AND OVERLAND  
AUTOMOBILES

Snyder Hdw. Co.  
LOUISA, KY.

Inter-Southern Life Insurance  
Company.

Louisville, Ky.

CLEAN  
STRONG  
PROGRESSIVE

Your Home Co.

"HONESTLY"  
It's the Best  
"POLICY"

Emory E. Wheeler, Local Agent  
OSIE, KENTUCKY

Home Office Building Reeves & James,  
Louisville, Ky. General Agents  
Grayson, Ky.

